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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ROPRONIA FROM SAGHALIEN

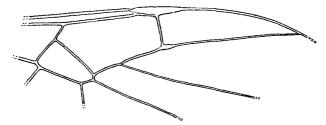
(Hymenoptera, Roproniidae)

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Dr. CHIHISA WATANABE has sent me a new species of the Roproniidae taken by him in Saghalien. This species is very closely allied to *Ropronia garmani* ASHMEAD which is very common in the Transitional Zone of eastern North America and seems to belong to a species-complex with it. These two forms seem to be fully differentiated morphologically and isolated zoogeographically.

Ropronia watanabei sp. nov.

3. Black. Head except dorsal half, mouth parts, antenna except above, lateral margin of pronotum, tegula, trochanters, fore and mid-coxae, tibiae and



A part of fore wing of Ropronia watanabei sp. nov.

tarsi, fore and mid-femora except the central portion, basal one-fifth of hind femora, basal half of hind tibiae, base of hind basitarsi and apex of the abdominal petiole whitish to whitish-gray. Abdomen black. In garmani male with the second abdominal segment ferruginous with its base and apex infuscate; female with abdomen ferruginous except that the subgenital plate and the base of the second segment are somewhat infuscate, or that the abdomen rarely colored as in the male.

Face with a median dorsal longitudinal tubercle as in garmani; frons and top of head with rather coarse and weak, rather small punctures; second flagellar segment about three times as long as wide, mesoscutum with medium-sized

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punctures, the diameter of one puncture greater than the distance between two punctures; scutellum with the disc convex but not semicircularly raised; dorsum of propodeum in profile not so strongly curved as in *garmani*, but gently curved; venation as in the text-figure, 2r is perpendicular to Rs which is almost straight (in *garmani* 2r is oblique to Rs which is slightly angled at the junction with 2r); first tergite about four times as long as deep in profile; second more than three times as long as deep in profile.

Length of body ca. 5 mm.

Length of fore wing ca. 4.5 mm.

Habitat. Saghalien.

Holotype. Male, Habomai, a village situated between Maoka and Noda, Saghalień, 11. viii. 1934, Dr. C. WATANABE leg., in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

The genus Ropronia has not been recorded previously from Saghalien.

Key to the species of Ropronia

(Modified from YASUMATSU, 1956)

1.	Head and thorax mostly or entirely ferruginous; postscutellum elevated as
	an acute pyramid (U. S. A.) californica ASHMEAD, 1899
	Head and thorax black, sometimes marked with white; postscutellum convex,
	not conspicuously elevated
2.	Nervulus antefurcal; frons and top of head coarsely rugosopunctate (Canada
	and U. S. A.) pediculata Provancher, 1886
	Nervulus postfurcal; frons and top of head not rugosopunctate 3
3.	Fore wing with a large fuscous spot below stigma (China and Japan)
٠.	Fore wing without a spot
4.	Head, seen in front, much wider than high; top of head with rather close,
	sharp, medium-sized punctures; mesoscutum with medium-sized punctures
	separated by about their diameter (U.S.A.) garmani ASHMEAD, 1899
	Head, seen in front, much wider than high; top of head with rather coarse,
	weak, rather small punctures; mesoscutum with medium-sized punctures,
	the diameter of one puncture greater than the distance between two
	punctures (Saghalien) watanabei YASUMATSU, 1958
	Head, seen in front, subcircular in outline; top of head impunctate;
	mesoscutum almost impunctate or with some very minute punctures 5
5.	Head, seen in profile, with eyes about as long as temples; second abdominal
	tergite, seen in profile, with a greatly curved dorsal line (9); dorsal area
	of the abdominal petiole densely and distinctly punctured; second discoidal
	cell of fore wing very narrow, distinctly more than twice as long as wide
	(Japan) townesi Yasumatsu, 1956
	Head, seen in profile, with eyes distinctly shorter than temples; second
	abdominal tergite, seen in profile, with a highly curved dorsal line (9);
	dorsal area of the abdominal petiole with some irregular sculpture; second

I wish to thank Dr. C. WATANABE for kindly sending me the specimen of this new species and Mr. KARL V. KROMBEIN for his kind criticism of my paper.

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